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No. 1267

第 1267 号

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

THE STRIKE
HAPPY RETROSPECTIONS
The outlook was blackest at midnight on Friday, and much more cheerful yesterday night when the first glimmers of hope appeared with Mr. Thomas's announcement yesterday morning that the railwaymen's provinces during the week-end would remain in London to remove any barrier against a re-opening of negotiations. Then came his announcement in the evening that conversations at Downing Street after their visit to Downing Street yesterday Mr. O'Grady, his colleagues by singing an Irish song. Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed in the evening, said "things are much easier than they were this morning, particularly since we left Downing Street. I have hopes of a settlement in the next twenty-four hours." It is pointed out that there was no special significance in Bonar Law receiving the mediators yesterday. He did so because Lloyd George was resting.

PEERS AND PEERESSES AS PORTERS
It is now stated there is a prospect of the King holding a Privy Council on Monday and signing a proclamation for an early convocation of parliament, which many of the papers have been urging most strongly. Meanwhile public enthusiasm to maintain the life of the community is unabated. Not even the war evoked such a rally of voluntary workers. Peers trundling trolleys and milkchurns, and peeresses unloading potatoes are now a familiar sight at the great London terminals, while admirals, colonels and members of the House of Commons are acting as engine-drivers, stokers, signalmen, lamp-lighters, vandrivers and stablemen. A certain amount of topsyturvydom was inevitable. For instance, an ex-sergeant at Marylebone was commanding a fatigue party of a major and three captains on leave. Hundreds of blue-jackets volunteered for service. The most valuable instance was at Cardiff, where ship traffic at the docks is now practically normal.

DISGRACEFUL THINGS
The Admiralty has issued a special order thanking the officers and men for the manner they came forward to assist their country in an emergency. The labourers of the Port of London Authority met yesterday and decided in no circumstances to strike, even if the leaders ordered it. A similar resolution was passed by dockmen at the West India docks. The comrades of the great war opened the dockgates at Plymouth where the dockers struck yesterday. A meeting of railwaymen at Teignmouth yesterday evening was broken up by ex-soldiers and sailors. An unpleasant feature is the recurrence of outrages and an attempt to wreck a train near Fort William, by removing the fishplates and shoving the line. A surfaceman discovering the outrage was assailed with bricks, but escaped. He reported the damage in time to save the train. Railway points at Hull were tampered with. The apparatus of the signalbox at Newcross was altered. The tracks in Cheshire and West Lothian were greased but all damage was repaired, in each case preventing disaster to crowded trains. A number of strikers were fined from forty shillings to five pounds in London yesterday for disorder and assault on workers. One was imprisoned for three weeks for aggravated assault.

HOW IT AFFECTED THEIR MAJESTIES
The strike was marked by many picturesque features, none more remarkable with a view to the traditions of royal progresses, than the King's Majesty's motor journey of 547 miles to London from Balmoral. The King returned earlier than was intended as he was anxious to get into personal touch with his advisers in view of the crisis. It would have been impossible to arrange for a special train but his Majesty preferred to share the experiences of so many of his subjects and travel by road. Starting at 8/30 on Friday morning they took a short cut across the Grampians, over Spital and Glen shee through Perth, Stirling and Larark to Carlisle, where they spent Friday night at Lowther Castle as guests of Lord and Lady Lonsdale. They travelled yesterday via Appleby, Doncaster, Grantham and Hatfield, arriving at Buckingham Palace at five in the afternoon. A crowd at the gates cheered their safe arrival. The only attendants with their majesties were Lord Starmordham and Colonel Clive-Wigram. Princess Mary remained at Balmoral. Princes Albert and Henry left Aberdeen yesterday, proceeding to London by ordinary passenger steamer. The royal household travels later on the royal yacht. Mr. Lloyd George probably sees the King to-day.

MR. THOMAS ON THE MEN'S VICTORY
LONDON, October 5
The meeting passed a resolution accepting the terms of the settlement and undertaking to abide loyally thereby. At a great enthusiastic meeting of railwaymen at the Albert Hall Mr. Thomas said the railwaymen had come out solid and remained solid. He wished them to resume work equally solidly. They did not want to claim a great victory because they could only win a victory over an enemy. They regarded the result reached as an honourable settlement wherewith everybody must be pleased. In working out the settlement he said Lloyd George had played a great part.

E. V. S. REVIEW
In official American circles in Paris it is declared that it seems likely the United States will be the third nation to ratify the treaty of Versailles with or without reservations. This is contrary to the belief expressed last week but the ratification by the French Chamber of Deputies has modified the point of view. The treaty with Hungary still awaits the delegates from Budapest to receive it. The Entente declines to recognize the Friedrich ministry. The Shah of Persia arrived this morning in Paris. He travels incognito.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—FIRST MEETING IN NOVEMBER
PARIS, October 4
The French Chamber debated yesterday several motions bearing on peace conditions.

The first elaborated by the peace commission called for the opening of diplomatic negotiations with the Allies with a view to ensuring the disarmament of Germany. It was unanimously adopted after speeches by M. Tardieu, Clemenceau and Viviani. An addition by Renaudel was approved by government and a king for the immediate summoning of representatives of the League of Nations and the progressive reduction of armaments. It was carried by 444 to 100. M. Clemenceau said he did not know when the covenant would be ratified by the United States Senate but even if it were not ratified he understood President Wilson would summon the League.

Motions asking that Germany's payment should be devoted first of all to the restoration of the devastated districts and that the alliance should be continued so as to make Germany respect her engagements was adopted unanimously. The French Minister of the Interior laid yesterday on the table of the senate. Bills for the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the covenants with Great Britain and the United States. The senate is to discuss these probably on Thursday. The text of a letter dated September 4 sent by Clemenceau to Colonel House shortly before the latter's departure for America was issued last night by the Havas Agency.

The French Premier points out in view of the hopes raised by the prospect of forming a League of Nations and the desirability of solving international problems with which all the countries are confronted that it is advisable to hold the first meeting of the League as soon as possible at Washington. M. Clemenceau suggests that the meeting should take place in November and that invitations should be sent to the largest possible number of states men whose names are associated with the creation of the league.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
THE STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, October 6th.
It is officially stated that the railway strike has been settled. The conference at Downing Street concluded at 4.15 p.m., and the bare announcement was made. The railway strike has been settled.

This statement was issued from No. 10 and immediately the large crowd in Downing Street loudly cheered the announcement. It is understood that work will be resumed forthwith.

It is understood that the settlement is generally satisfactory to the Government.

One of the principles in an interview expressed the opinion that it is a fair settlement for both sides.

At the Albert Hall meeting a resolution was passed accepting the terms of settlement and undertaking to abide loyally by them.

Their Majesties the King and Queen arrived in London this evening, having motored from Balmoral.

Mr. Lloyd George left Downing Street at 8.24 p.m. and motored to Buckingham Palace. A large crowd at Whitehall loudly cheered him. He smilingly acknowledged their greetings.

The special Trade Union conference on October 7th has been abandoned in consequence of the settlement.

An official statement issued from Downing Street states that representatives of the Railwaymen's Union, accompanied by representatives of the Transport Workers and Associated Unions, called at No. 10, Downing Street, at eleven thirty this morning, and interviewed the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law.

As a result, the following agreement was reached:—

Firstly, work to be resumed forthwith.

Secondly, on the full resumption of work negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they will be completed before December 31st.

Thirdly, wages will be stabilized in the United Kingdom at the present level until September 30th, 1920. They may be reviewed at any time after August 1st, 1920, in the light of the then existing circumstances.

Fourthly, no adult railwayman in Great Britain shall receive less than six shillings the cost of living is not less than 10 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Fifthly, the men to work harmoniously with those who remained at or returned to work. The Government and the railwaymen agree that no man shall be prejudiced in any way as a result of the strike.

Sixthly, the arrears of wages withheld in consequence of the breach of contract will be paid after the resumption of work.

It is too soon to sum up all the lessons of the strike, but it is already clear that in so far as it was an attempt to hold up the Government, it was a failure. The railwaymen have been out for eight days and spent £200,000 on strike pay resultlessly. They never succeeded at any time in imperilling the life of the nation.

For this, two factors were chiefly responsible, namely the admirable organization of the emergency services by the Government, and the courage and cheerful acquiescence of the whole public in the temporary inconvenience.

From the first sudden stoppage of work food supplies were absolutely assured. Blanket arrangements were made for distributing milk and other perishables in the large towns. Mails were but slightly retarded, and the newspapers were delivered as usual.

Necessary journeys, throughout the country, were performed by motor transport and limited service of trains driven largely by amateurs.

The attitude of the whole people has been beyond praise. There was no question whatever of the universal determination to make the best of the discomforts to preserve order.

The country was determined to form a strong civic guard with this object, and above all, was determined to refuse to allow the community to be held to ransom by any one person.

For the preservation of order, a high tribute must also be paid to the Trade Unions, including the Railwaymen, who did their utmost to discourage sabotage.

A remarkable fact was that throughout the week, no rifle shot was fired. There was not a case of riotous behaviour or serious injury, nor any looting anywhere.

The situation has been serious enough, but it assuredly offers no encouragement to those who imagine that England is a fertile field for revolution.

There has been an instantaneous response to the Government's appeal for Citizen Guards. Numerous organisations are being held. The Lord Mayor of London has already appointed an Organising Committee representative of the City.

Special Constables have also been called up. Nevertheless, there are signs that the outlook is not so gloomy as the breakdown in yesterday's conference might indicate.

Damod Ferid Pascha's Cabinet has resigned.

The German Government, in a proclamation, appeals for the last time to the conscience of the German troops in the Baltic Provinces. It says the entire nation will starve unless they withdraw this month.

The German Government, replying to the Allies' Note of September 26th, concerning the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, recalls the fact that it has already taken, including the withdrawal of ammunition, pay, and supplies to the refractory troops, and the replacement of General von Der Goltz by General von Bernhardi.

It says that Germany has no further military means of compulsion. She is firmly determined to the utmost to fulfil her obligations, but the protests against the threat of a renewed blockade.

She suggests the immediate appointment of a mixed German and English Commission to investigate the facts and take requisite measures.

(Continued on page 10.)

J. T. SHAW.

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AND
OUTFITTER.**

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Public Auctions.

The Underwood has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, October 8, 1914,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at the Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—Teak hatstand, tapestry covered
drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak
overmantels, blackwood desk, tables,
casseroles, flower stands, stools, chairs,
carvings, ornaments, teak bookcases,
beds, card tables, etc., etc.Teak extension dining tables and
chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons,
ice chest, dinner service, electric-plated
ware, cutlery, glassware, etc., etc.Double brass mounted iron bedsteads,
teak wardrobes with bevelled glass
doors, teak dressing tables, washstands,
chest of drawers, toilet crockery,
etc., etc.Also
Several Typewriters (Underwood,
Oliver, Remington, etc.) in good condition.

1 Bicycle.

2 Electric ceiling fans.

On view from Wednesday, 8th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 3, 1914.

INTIMATIONS.

PALACE HOTEL,
KOWLOON.

DANCING.

THE BAND of U.S.M.S. "NILE"
will play at the above Hotel
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), 7th October,
1914, from 7.30 p.m. Dancing 8 p.m.MUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of Humphreys Estate & Finance
Company, Limited, will be held at the
HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 10th
day of October, 1914, at Noon, when
the proposed resolution, which was
passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company held on the
24th day of September, 1914, will be
submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution."That the New Articles already
approved by this meeting and for
the purpose of identification with
the same be hereby adopted
as the Articles of the Company
to the exclusion of and in substitution
for all the Articles theretofore."Hongkong, dated the 26th day of
September, 1914.

By Order of the Board,

G. RAFF,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 28, 1914.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDIN-
ARY ANNUAL MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Company's
Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY 11th day
of October 1914, at 12.30 o'clock in the
afternoon for the purpose of presenting
the Report of the Directors and State-
ment of Accounts to 31st July 1914.THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 1st to
11th October 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22, 1914.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDIN-
ARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company will be held at the Offices
of the General Managers, MESSRS.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on FRID-
AY, 17th October, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, passing the Accounts, and
electing Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED for the 11th
October to the 31st October, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 2, 1914.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the child run risk of his little
throat in such a distressing manner
when you can so easily cure their
colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's
Cough Syrup. For sale by all
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of LACTOGEN, UNWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
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MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.SHIU FUNG-TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 6 & 8, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 122 & 123.DAIRY FARM NEWS.
FRESH MILK.The value of pure fresh milk as a
perfect diet cannot be overestimated.
Without fresh milk children cannot
thrive.The purity and quality of our milk
is guaranteed.
Beware of adulterated and impure
milk.THE CALL FOR ECONOMY
AND
THE COST OF LIVING.To those who realise the urgent
necessity for greater economy and
to those who are confronted with
the great problem of the increased
cost of living, we would suggest
that one of the foremost factors in
reducing expenses is the intelligent
and consistent cultivation of home
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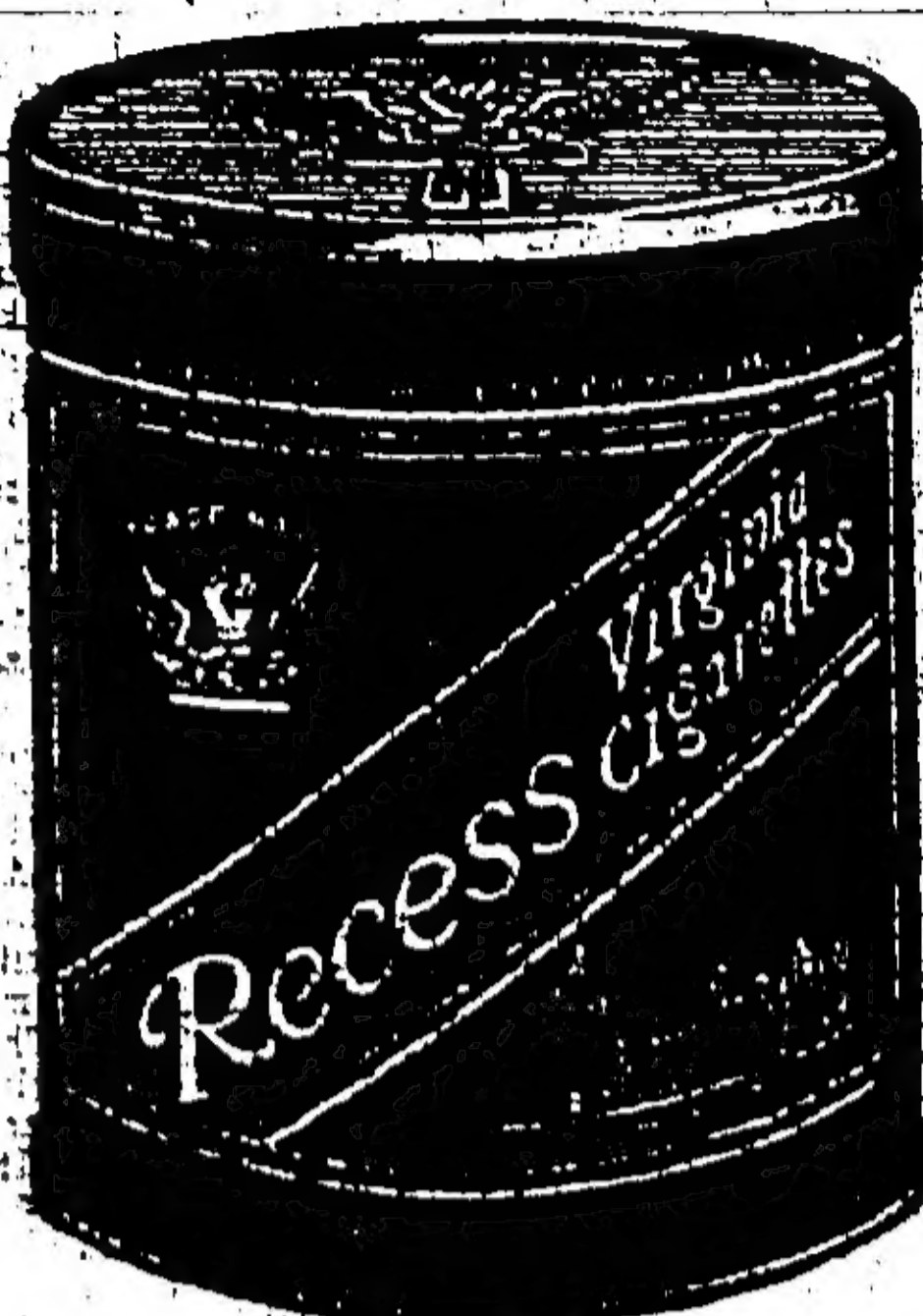
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Tins of 50
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EX-KAISER BUYS A CASTLE.

Politician learns from Berlin that
the ex-Kaiser has bought a castle in
Holland belonging to Baroness von
Beemster. It is situated close to
Amsterdam and is one of the most
beautiful in Holland. The exile in-
tends to move in shortly.The same authority states that
the ex-Crown Prince, Cecilie is on
her way to Wieringen to visit her
husband.

DEATH OF M. ISVOLSKY.

M. Isvolsky, who became Russian
Foreign Minister in 1906 and Rus-
sian Ambassador to France in 1910—
a hard worker in the cause of French-
Russian friendship—has died in
Paris.Dubbed an Anglophile owing to
his admiration of this country, M.
Isvolsky was never well thought of
in Germany. At one time he was
expected as the Czar's representa-
tive at St. James.On becoming Foreign Minister he
introduced a new spirit into his de-
partment. The misunderstandings
which then existed between Britain
and Russia were cleared up by his
straightforward action. He was
made a scapegoat in the Russian
crisis with Austria and Germany.

LABOUR MEN'S 17TH CHILD.

Mr. Arthur Hayday, Labour M.P.
for West Nottingham, who was
cheered by the House of Commons
in February when in a debate he
said he was the father of 18 children,
has just been presented with another
girl.In a speech on the Rent Act
(Notice to Quit) in the Commons
Mr. Hayday said: "I speak with a
good deal of experience, being born
a member of a family of 18, my wife
being a member of a family of 18,
myself being the proud father of 18.
Every day I must resort to
subterfuge to get a reference of any-
kind to my family."Mr. Hayday is secretary of the
Midland branch of the General Work-
ers' Union. Born at Caping Town
80 years ago, young Hayday had to
go to work when aged 9. His hard
life was a punishment. In 1889, the
general strike was prominent in the
news—Hayday rapidly established
himself. Later he was an alderman
of West Ham Council. He went to
Nottingham in 1903.In the war he was strikingly patri-
otic and greatly depressed the British
Bolsheviks by his time war views.
One son was killed in action.

GENERAL ROBERTSON TO RETURN.

Owing to the extreme reduction
of our Rhine Army (to 5,000 in
October), Gen. Sir William Robert-
son, now in command, will return to
England for other work.The whole Allied force will then
be under a French general.

MAN OF MANY "HONOURS."

Charged with wearing R.A.F. offi-
cer's uniform and decorations with-
out authority, Ian Glanc Barclay,
23, electrician, of South Ronaldshay,
Orkney, was at Bow-street asked to
have worn the tunic of a major with
the ribbons of the V.C., D.S.O.,
M.C., R.F.C., and R.A.F. medals,
and the 1914 Star, the General Service,
and the Allied Medals, when seen at
the Horse Guards. He also had five
service chevrons and two wound
stripes.In reply to questions, he was
alleged to have said that he was
Major Ian Irvine Barclay, V.C., from
France, and produced various cards
in that name. He further stated
that he was presented with the V.C.
by the King at Buckingham Palace.Barclay in court said he was re-
jected four times through heart
trouble, and he bought the uniform
to prevent further taunts by
friends.

He was remanded.

LABOUR LEADERS' PAY.

The full-time officials of the United
Society of Boilermakers and Iron and
Steel Shipbuilders are appealing to
the members for an increase in
wages. They declare that owing
to the increased cost of food, wear-
ing apparel and other essentials, they
are justified in asking for an advance
of 20s. a week, to be retrospective
from July 1, and that advances
secured during the war be consoli-
dated as wages.The salaries paid to the Executive
Council and delegates before the
war, they say, were much too low,
with the result that the amount now
paid is not commensurate with the
responsibilities of the position or the
services rendered.Claiming to have taken advantage
of every opportunity to increase
members' wages and piecework
prices, they feel they are entitled to
have their own standard of life and
conditions improved.The constant travelling away
from home, they say, to attend
conferences is, owing to the meagre
allowance granted, a constant re-
duction in salary, as no hotel proprietor
would give accommodation for the
sum allowed.

BATHER'S CLOTHES BURIED.

After bathing recently from the
beach between Sandown and Shank-
lin, I.O.W., Mr. P. G. Petchey, of
Wimborne Hill, N. London, was
dressing beneath the cliff when he
heard an unusual rumbling and
about looking up, he saw tons
of earth falling above him. He dart-
ed to the sea, and in his own words
"escaped death by the fraction of a
second." Mrs. Petchey and two
children also had to avoid the fall.
Mr. Petchey's clothes were buried,
and he had to remain on the beach
till others could be brought to him.

"NOT-QUITE-NICE" FASHIONS.

The advice of Lady Davidson, wife
of the New South Wales Governor,
to the women of Sydney not to fol-
low the fashion plates sent out from
England, as they show a tendency to
a style of dress which is "not quite
nice," was discussed by Lady Mc-
Bride, wife of Sir Peter McBride,
Agent-General in London for Vic-
toria."I am sure," said Lady McBride,
"that Lady Davidson did not in-
tend to cast any reflection on the
way the women of the Motherland
dress. She must have been refer-
ring to certain extreme fashions."
The girls in Australia would be
wise to follow the fashions in Eng-
land rather than those of other
countries, for, except in extreme
cases, the fashions over here are
extremely stylish and in good taste.
Vulgarity in fashion is usually found
in the taste of the individual rather
than the guidance of the fashion
plates."I cannot believe that Lady
Davidson was referring to the low-
neck dress, as this fashion is not
new."Mr. Arthur Cowley
Tells How Cuticura
Cleared His Skin."Rough, red, itchy, and swollen
patches appeared over my forehead and
down the left side of my face
causing great discomfort.
Every day they grew worse
and I began to feel miserable.
Some nights I would
not sleep at all and I was
temporarily blinded with the
swelling on my left eye."
"It was 11 six weeks before I read
Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after
using both for a fortnight, I was com-
pletely healed." (Signed) Arthur Wm.
Cowley, 54, Astor Terr., Swallow-
nest, Sharnford, Eng.Clear the pores of impurities by daily
use of Cuticura Soap and occasional
touches of Cuticura Ointment, as
needed, to prevent pimples, blackheads
or other eruptions. You must start right
if you would have a clear, soft skin and
complexion all the time, by using them
for toilet and nursery purposes.
Sole in Canada, Montreal to New, British
Empire & Co., Ltd., 11, St. Charles
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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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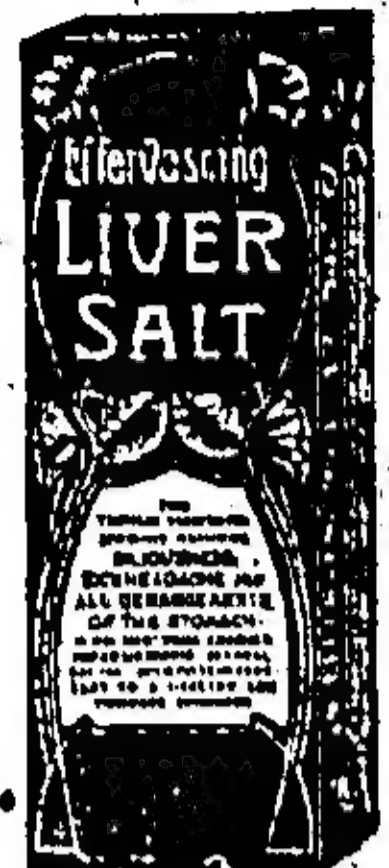
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The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1919.

TWO FETICHES.

Lately in a grove of trees the ugly image stood, a bit of wood, useful inasmuch as it served to keep alive in the hearts of men that spark that was later to glow into Religion. They called it religion even then, poor fools, the medicine men assuring them that it was so. They prayed to its deaf ears and at the proper seasons offered it sacrifices.

Motherhood amongst that primitive people was very much what it is now and ever will be. After the pains of labour the joy of holding and feeding new life, watching the development of childhood, learning to love the baby hands and laughing lips, the busy, wondering eyes.

Outside the grove a mother wept and wailed heart-brokenly. About the fetich within the grove the men, under the direction of the witch-doctors, danced and howled.

In their midst was a fair young maiden, bound, staring from eyes full of horror, until . . . We need not describe these things. This is her mother grovelling and shrieking beyond the trees. This is superstition, and a fetich.

Not but what, mind you, religion is a good thing.

Later.

There's a war on. In London a young wife, working to eke out her miserable separation allowance, is soothing a crying baby. In a country village an old woman, gray haired, is smiling over her recollections of a young man who was once her baby.

Both husband and son are at the front, fighting for their King and country. So the young wife and the old mother believe, and with reason. But on this particular day they are not fighting. They have done their share of it. God knows, and all their comrades and officers know it too. Just now they are marching slowly towards what was once a grove of trees. A chaplain walks in front of them, reading from a book. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away," he says. There are men with guns, who all aim at these two, in the grove of the invisible modern fetich, and fire. The two young men die.

Wearily, dog weary, they had got on a slow moving dog cart to give them a lift to their billets. Dog weary, they had fallen asleep, and been carried far past the place where they should have got off. They were arrested, and charged with desertion in the face of the enemy.

The C.O., and even the Brigadier, had pleaded for them. Everybody knew that they were brave men, and not deserters. But King's Regulations are the ritual of a fetich, as deaf to prayers as was the wooden one before described. The only answer to these prayers was, "Discipline must be maintained." Discipline is the name of the invisible fetich.

Not but what, mind you, discipline is a good thing, and discipline is a good thing, but when either is made a fetich it becomes a horror and a thing of shame.

CARNIVORES.

There is something in the appearance of a grilled fillet steak with fried onions that calls for comely words of praise, as well as an aside of pity for those queer men who swallow a steak and onions most certainly contributes that best of sauces to any feast, namely, good appetite. Otherwise he wouldn't order it. He is not the sort of creature who favours langur and lilies, nor scowls upon a cheerful world with a pallid face and soured soul. He probably never tasted a patent breakfast food in his life, nor thought of it. An egg or two, golden targets for the eye of an epicure, a bite of fish, a slice of bacon that he holds up and smug at its cooking, a couple of slices of crisp toast, with a pat of cool butter and the chromatic glory of marmalade, probably started his robust and virile day. He would be the sort of man who sings, very loudly and very cheerfully out of tune, in his bath. It is a pleasure to watch such a fine fellow setting about this business of lunch. His infectious chuckles do good, all round, and his merry face puts even the weary waiters in a better humour. He spreads his napkin across his rosy lap, and pretends to study the long list of fancy foods, but he might as well be holding it upside down. All those items convey nothing definite to his mind. It is food he is after, and a steak and onions is food. He knows this all the while. A tankard of beer goes well with it, and completes what the aesthete (if he could survey the layout without shuddering) would call a symphony in browns. There was nothing much the matter with our man at the beginning of the feast. He was good enough to be trusted even then. Now that he has "done justice" to the food, however, there is a change in him, bigger than he is conscious of, and more than the observer can perceive. Let him all come (that's how he feels) and he will shock them. Isn't it wonderful what magic is concealed in a fragment of dead flesh, in a few inciner-

ated vegetables, in a mug of fermented liquor? But you have to be berislandly healthy to tackle it, sound and sane in both mind and body. "Steak and onions, for the funny uns, healthy, hearty carnivores. Beef and berry un, best criterion of a life that never bores." We offer a prize of a plate of steak and onions, with beer, for the best set of six verses modelled on or approximating to that faulty stanza. It is to be sung for charity.

OUTSIDERS.

All men have a great deal in common, and it is this admitted and inescapable fact which the academic democrats insist upon. But with much in common they have also differences which bar full association. There are incompatibilities which make clubs and lodges and social sets not only necessary but desirable. It is no good blinking facts. Racial prejudice can be carried too far, but also it can be disastrously ignored. When east is feeling eastern, and west is feeling occidental, it is better for all parties that they should not meet. Why, even in men of the same race, and even with men who have tastes in common, there are things that make the *entente* *parfait* impossible.

Last night in the sanctum sanctorum of the *China Mail* office three men sat and talked. All were bachelors, and had that in common. But one was what is called "an outsider." A began to talk to B and on the face of B it was written, as in an open book, that he could not open his heart to A because of the presence of C. Otherwise he would have done it. C is a man who can eat, drink and be merry, and when so engaged is congenial to both A and B. But he is an outsider. It is known that the beggar has an inner life, a mental *terra incognita*. You never can be sure what he is thinking, and he robs a fellow of that cocksureness which is his normal prerogative. It is a relief when he goes.

As Kable says:
Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh.

With such strangeness possible among men of what you might call one blood, must it not be admitted that so far as clubs are concerned the racial bar is excusable, natural, unavoidable? Every man has the right to feel at ease, *chez lui*, at home, unbuttoned. *Verbo sup.* The outsider robs him of that comfort. So outsiders must be kept outside. After all, they too have their own insides, to which the other insiders are outsiders. See?

THE STRIKE.

It is, as Lloyd George himself said, an armistice. There is a truce between the present Government and the forces of organized labour which gives us until the end of the year. During that period any of several things may occur. If the city rumour that the Premier intends to "go to the country" be well founded, the Government may (and some think will) have fallen by then. But more probably the negotiations will be settled to the complete (if temporary) satisfaction of the strikers. They have given way on the point of resuming work, but on terms which mean that the Government gave way on its own impossible position that it wouldn't negotiate until the men were back. If there are any who doubt this, owing to Reuter's obvious camouflage, let them ask how (save by negotiation) the promise to stabilize present wages for a full year ahead was obtained. The minimum of forty shillings (announced from Wales during the crisis) has risen to 51s., and it seems clear enough that the possibility or probability of a general sympathetic strike forced the Government to abandon its first position. That is to say, we see an armistice rather like the one that ended the world war, with the strikers somewhat in the position of the Allies, badly damaged, but on the whole triumphant. Who then is responsible for the long Reuter message which professes to teach us the lessons of the strike, and starts out by saying that it was "a gigantic failure"? When we get the *Tory* papers out about a month hence we shall find the Government, or more particularly Lloyd George, reproached for selling the country to the Bolsheviks in exchange for a little longer lease of power. If there is a lesson to be learned from the trouble so far as it has gone, it is surely this, that the heads of the workers are not so soft as their hearts, and that our country is in no peril of Bolshevism. All that sort of talk, in which as propagandist Lloyd George participated, is discounted by the restraint shown by the strikers. Even Reuter mentions their excellent behaviour. But if the "die hards" in the Government, and in the Press had had their way, an unpersuaded Premier, not to yield, there would have been a general sympathetic strike, and there would have been a revolution so discrediting to it would have been difficult to distinguish it from Bolshevism. Then we should have seen, in spite of the "indomitable spirit of the British people," by which apparently Reuter means the people of Kensington or the tailors of Tooley Street, where the "power" was. A local poet, calling himself J. Scott Harston, to whom we

recommend a little attention to the elementary rules of prosody, would then have learned what it may mean not to let sleeping dogs lie. The politics of such people, in strike time, always remind us of the small boy throwing stones at a horse's head. It is exciting fun, but apt to be inconvenient for other passengers who prefer a quiet life.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

SUBVERSIVE VERSE.

Whether with reason or with instinct blest,
Know, all enjoy that power which suits them best,
To bliss alike by that direction tend,
And find the means proportioned to their end.
Say where full instinct is their ready guide,
What Scott or Harston can they need beside?
Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when pressed;
Stays till they call, and then not often near;
The carping instinct comes their volunteer.
Who owning shares but hopes for dividends?
He to his falling slaves his talents lends.
On rhymed sarcasm much time has spent,
To learn 'tis "jealousy, 99 per cent."
At least his leader writer makes that point.
And puts his master's nose quite out of joint.
Ah well! old dogs are not destroyed by limping verse.
Not worried by the yelping of such curs.

POPE & CO.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

At the R.G.A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks, yesterday evening, a meeting was held of the Hongkong Football League Management Committee.

Master Gunner G. T. May R.G.A., presided, and was supported by a full committee.

St. Joseph's College was admitted to the First Division of the League and the 1st Garrison Battalion Manchester Regiment and the Royal Navy Reserves to the Second Division.

The entries in the two divisions of the League up-to-date are as follows: First Division, six Clubs, namely, Hongkong F.C., Royal Navy, St. Joseph's, R.G.A., Police and South China. Second Division, eleven Clubs, namely, Staff and Depts., South China, "B," South China, "A," Indian, R.C., Club de Recreo, Royal Navy (R), St. Joseph's (R), Manchester, Kowloon F.C., United F.C., and R.G.A. (R). It was agreed to revert to the procedure in force formerly as regards the Second Division, namely, each Club is to play every other Club once only. It was explained that with such a large entry it would be difficult to carry out the programme on the "home" and "away" principle, especially as most of the Clubs could not play mid-week matches.

The First Division will continue to play "home" and "away" matches as in former seasons. The following are the fixtures for the season:

DIVISION II.

October 25, 1919.—
Staff and Depts. v Indian R.C.
South China Ath. "B" v Club de Recreo.

R. Navy (R) v South China Ath. "A."
St. Joseph's College (R) v 1st Garrison Battalion Manchester Regt.
Kowloon v United F.C.
Bye: R.G.A. (R).

DIVISION I.

November 1, 1919.—
R. Navy v St. Joseph's College.
Hongkong Club v South China Ath.

R.G.A. v Hongkong Police.

The chairman drew attention to the question of suitable playing grounds. In former years the Happy Valley grounds were at the disposal of the Association, but owing to the activity of the Rugby Section Hongkong F.C. and the rumoured Rugby Section of the Navy, that only one ground (and that one considered unfit for league matches) would probably be available for Saturday League fixtures. With Junior Clubs springing up from all districts the provision of more suitable playing grounds should be considered.

Dealing with the question of Clubs, colours, the Secretaries of the various Clubs are advised by the committee to get in touch with each other so as to avoid the selection of similar colours.

Mr. Mitchell asked if support could not be given to an interport match with Shanghai. The other branches of sport, he said, were being catered for in this direction, and he did not want to see football left in the cold. Mr. Wong of the South China Athletes spoke of the experiences of his side's visit to Manila and said he was a visit to the Association would support the proposal of instituting interport football on lines similar to those pre-war days.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/2 11/16d.

The Rev. Alex. Fraser departed on the s.s. "Dilwara" yesterday.

The s.s. "Sunning" (Capt. Benson) sailed at 5.30 this morning for Canton with general cargo.

The s.s. "Hoihow" (Capt. Evans) sailed for Foochow at 2 p.m., to-day with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tahchee" (Captain Mackenzie) arrived from Calcutta yesterday. She brought no cargo.

The s.s. "Telemachus" (Capt. Bentley) sailed for Saigon at 4 p.m., to-day with 1,000 of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hanoi" (Capt. Morvan) arrived from Haiphong this morning with 700 tons of general cargo and mail.

The s.s. "Taikoo Wan Yi" (Capt. Alsie) arrived from Panarukan yesterday with 1,000 tons of sugar.

The s.s. "Shantung" (Captain Montan) sailed at noon to-day for Shanghai with 450 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yaching" (Capt. Mitford) arrived from Calcutta this morning with 1,425 tons of general cargo.

Lieut. R. O. Perrott, R.G.A. left the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. yesterday on proceeding Home by the s.s. "Dilwara."

The s.s. "Lien-shing" (Captain Cullen) arrived from Saigon yesterday with 1,300 tons of general cargo and 6 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Nanking Maru" (Capt. Mori) arrived from Yokohama yesterday with 300 tons of general cargo and 18 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Yuensang" (Captain Kennedy) arrived from Manila yesterday with 632 tons of general cargo and mails for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Bessie Dollar" (Capt. Marshall) arrived from Vancouver yesterday with 1,500 tons of lumber and general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Chak-sang" (Capt. Courtney) arrived from Kobe via Moji yesterday with 300 tons of general cargo and 6 European passengers.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club will be held this evening at 6 o'clock in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "Sunning" (Captain Benson) arrived from Shanghai yesterday with 380 tons of general cargo and 67 bags of mails for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Shisen Maru" (Capt. Rametaka) arrived from Singapore via Saigon yesterday with 1,475 tons of general cargo of which 50 tons were for Hongkong.

Local residents shortly returning to the Colony include Mr. J. Johnston, *Yaching's* *taipen*, later in the month, and Mr. Eldon Potter, the barrister, probably next month.

An Annamite who arrived on the s.s. "Hanoi" from Haiphong was this morning charged with the unlawful possession of 17 tablets of opium. The case was remanded.

Major J. Coe, D.S.O., R.G.A., has been mentioned in recent despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Italy. Major Coe was formerly in Hongkong with the 83rd Co. at Lyceum.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$15,589, or \$158 less than last year. The aggregate receipts for 40 weeks were \$588,907, or \$36,811 more than in the corresponding period of 1918.

Quartermaster Sergt. C. Babbage, A.O.C. who has been in Hongkong on a short visit to Mrs. Babbage, Manageress of the Alexandra Cafe, left for Singapore yesterday, where he is now stationed, by the s.s. "Dilwara," his holiday having expired.

The new vaudeville show (Empire Entertainers) mentioned in yesterday's *China Mail* will be given in the Theatre Royal on Saturday night, October 11. Booking has started at Moutrie's. An advertisement will appear to-morrow. Some very special dancing is promised, with sharp shooting, comedy sketches, etc.

Brevet Colonel (Temporary) Brigadier-General C. G. Pritchard, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.G.A., who commanded the 88th Co. R.G.A., a few years ago, has been awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal by the President of the United States. A good many years ago this officer was a popular Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The older residents of the Colony will remember him.

OUR HOUSING PROBLEM.

HOW IT FEELS IN SOME QUARTERS.

Following the not altogether unexpected news that civilian families living in Military Quarters, have received notice to vacate their quarters by November 1, a *China Mail* reporter interviewed several of the heads of the large families who are affected.

In conversation with one of these, a Dockyard employee, our man learned that although he had anticipated such a step on the part of the Military Authorities, he never for a moment thought that the notice would come so soon. "I was fully convinced that it would happen in May next year, at the earliest," he said, "and had been consoling myself that by then it would not have mattered a jot if it came at all, as it is quite proper to think that by that time the government, however slow it might move in the matter, would have put up some houses into which we could move to make room for the military families. You can therefore imagine my shock when this bomb shell suddenly burst upon me."

What are you going to do? "What can I do? I can't find a hole to move into anywhere in this Colony. It is comes to the push I shall have to accept the inevitable and stay on until I am thrown out. Then you will see a big scandal in Hongkong; it will perhaps be the first time in the history of Hongkong that a white man's furniture has been put in the street."

Another man said: "I am hanged if I know what to do. I can't afford to go into a hotel. The money I am getting won't permit it. Say if I went into the cheapest hotel in the Colony, it would cost myself, the wife and the daughter \$50 each per month. Add to that \$45 for the boy and you will find that the monthly expense is \$315, and that covers only the bare necessities of life, mind you. What about clothing, school fees, servants' wages and petty expenses? A man can't keep body and soul together in this country nowadays on less than \$500 a month, and then you only live on a moderate scale."

But don't you get house allowance? "Yes, and I would gladly give every cent of that for a place to live in if it is obtainable. This chap here (pointing to a colleague across the table) has been trying for the last four months to get somewhere to go into and he is as far from succeeding as I am from the moon. Isn't that right John?"

"Yes," chimed in the other, "it is quite a problem, I assure you. Mind you, I am not a particular man, I don't mind living under a Chinese or an Indian as long as I can get a roof over my head and a home to go to after work and yet I can't get a place."

"I know that many people say I have got quite a 'cushy' job and should be able to live comfortably," said the first speaker, "but I don't see how it is possible after you have taken into consideration that I pay as much as 10 per cent of my salary to the Imperial Tax and then to top of that, another percentage is taken out of what remains as a contribution to the Colonial Tax. When you have reckoned all that you will find at the end of every month that you get, is a precious little that you get in the way of salary. Two taxes on a man's \$300 makes quite a big hole. I don't mind telling you that I have walked home many an evening after work in order to save the 10 cents car fare. I do that only in the winter. I'll admit, but even then, why should a white man be required to do that? It's a howling shame. I am fed up with the whole affair. Let the Government send me back home. I don't want to stay here another moment under present circumstances."

"Same here," said the man called John, "but the trouble is they won't send us away. I don't mind saying that I shall refuse to leave, and they will have to throw me out if they want to get rid of me. Then I shall call up the 'tram service'."

"As I have already shown," said the other, "it is hard enough for a man in my position with a comparatively small family. How about those poor fellows, white men like you and me, who have to find food, clothing and home for a family of 5 or 6 on \$150? They are having quite a hard time in making both ends meet I assure you, and there are many of them in Hongkong. I can mention a score of names right off. Oh, it is a damnable shame, it makes a man want to swear."

Several other men who were interviewed by our representative spoke in a similar strain. They all appeared to be in the last stage of desperation.

"I don't blame the Military," said one, "it's the Government's fault. Surely they are not blind. If I could have anticipated such a move as to the removal of the Military, they can. Why did they not take prompt measures at least six months ago? This is an urgent matter, in fact, it is a crisis that cannot be shelved. If everything else can wait, this certainly can't."

Now, writing a short article on the same subject on Friday last, we

CRIMINALS INFEST CONDUIT ROAD.

From time to time, men are arrested on suspicion in Conduit Road, and at the Station, their identity as dangerous characters is made known, especially when lethal weapons are found on their persons. The road is very lonely, and it is very seldom the Police are seen at night duty up shore. Only recently, some inmates of a house saw two men in broad daylight, inspecting the lock at the garden door. A sharp eye was kept for the rest of the day, and at the coming of night a dog was placed in the garden. At about 2.30 a.m., loud barking of the dog was heard, and immediately the house coolies got up and saw two men holding a light at the entrance door. An alarm was raised, and the would-be burglars escaped. On another occasion, while a woman was going into the kitchen at about 11.30 p.m., she saw two men in the back yard. The woman never expected robbers to appear at such an early hour, and she called out: "Are your robbers or ghosts?" The men on hearing her voice disappeared. At about 5 a.m. this morning a man was met by an Indian coolie on the road, and arrested on suspicion. When searched, the man had house-breaking implements, and he was taken to the station. At the station, his identity was made known as a returned "bandit." He was brought before Mr. Smith this morning, and was sentenced to a year's hard labour, six months on each charge.

Learn that it is only the six families in quarters known as East Block that will be permitted to remain on a weekly tenancy after Nov. 1, if the quarters are not required, the others will have to vacate their quarters by Nov. 1 whether they have found another place to go to or not.

Another point that we would like to make is that the military have made no distinction between those with large families and those with small ones, all are treated in the same callous way. Not even those who have rendered service to their King and country in the war are given consideration. In fact, it is those who have fought and risked their lives who have no respite. They will have to quit, that's all the military authorities know, they don't care if these men, who are deserving of more consideration than many in high military circles, will have to camp on the hillside or live in makeshifts.

MORE NOTICES TO QUIT.

WHEN WILL THE GOVERNMENT MOVE?

Following the month's notice to a number of families in military quarters, more uniquely people have notice to quit by Christmas.

These are the families occupying the flats at the top of No. 4 Queen's Road. In this case it is a case of living quarters going for ever as the building is to be converted into a bank and offices.

It is a boring but necessary business, this of constantly bringing these cases to the notice of the Government and urging the necessity of early building operations. The *China Mail* continues to do it hoping that like the little drops of water which wore away the stone, ultimately the Government will be affected.

Our readers will remember that the *China Mail* fought a lone fight in bringing to the Government's notice the consequences of delay when so many civilians were in military quarters and how the inevitable has happened before the Government has made up its mind.

Rumour, the lying jade, is busy with stories about the Military engaging houses in Kowloon. This would be disastrous and if true should be refuted by the Government. We will send up to Military Headquarters and endeavour to find out if there is any truth in it as soon as we can catch a reporter with nerve enough.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

Enquiry of Mr. Shelton Hooper, Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., brought forth a categorical denial of letting any houses in Kowloon to the military authorities.

Mr. Humphreys of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, on being asked if his company knew anything of the proposed letting of houses at Kowloon to the military, said his company had not been approached by the military authorities.

On ringing up Major Willett, who does this business for the military, we were informed that this officer was away from his office for the day.

GOVERNOR DEALING WITH HOUSING PROBLEM.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informed a *China Mail* reporter this morning that he had no information as to the removal of the Military, taking "over" houses in Kowloon. They can. Why did they not take prompt measures at least six months ago? This is an urgent matter, in fact, it is a crisis that cannot be shelved. If everything else can wait, this certainly can't."

Now, writing a short article on the same subject on Friday last, we

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"KAIYA"	1st November	3rd December	12th December
"NOVARA"	7th December	8th January	17th January

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"EMERALD"	12th November	20th November

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"EMERALD"	12th November	20th November

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"EMERALD"	12th October	20th October
"KAIYA"	12th October	20th October
"NOVARA"	12th October	20th October

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOARDS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKINNON & CO., Agents.

81, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

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O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port

Said.

CELEBES MARU Thursday, 20th October.

ALPS MARU End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

SUENOS—ATLANTIC—S.S. de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape

Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

NANKING MARU Tuesday, 7th October.

SAIGON MARU Wednesday, 22nd October.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SEIKEN MARU Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z.

and ADELPHI.

LUZON MARU Beginning of October.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

MANILA MARU Wednesday, 15th October.

AFRICA MARU Thursday, 13th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent

accommodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers and will arrive

at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Tuesday, 14th October.

SARAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SARAO MARU Sunday, 12th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

INDO MARU Tuesday, 14th October.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAMADA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STATIONS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & RANGKOK	KANTON	Oct. 8, at 9 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KANTON	Oct. 9, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Oct. 9, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	TAIPEI	Oct. 11, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG	HONGKONG	Oct. 14, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	HONGKONG	Oct. 14, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Heat in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STATIONS	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	SHANGHAI	FRIDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUEHSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	YATSEING	FRIDAY, Oct. 10, at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 17, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta

via Singapore and Penang.

Separating from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan,

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All our steamers carry excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights

and have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through Calcutta

can be obtained for Northern and Western ports via Shanghai, through Calcutta

and Penang.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger

accommodation; sailings from both ports over twice a week.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at

Haiphong and Swatow.

BOMBAY LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Bombay, leaving Hongkong

on the 1st of each month.

YOKOHAMA LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and

Yokohama, calling at Swatow and Canton.

Under British Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony

for Europe, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their

Photographs and description thereof.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 515.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Callings at Shanghai and Kobe.

"MOON" About October 22.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About October 25.

"WHEATLAND" About November 1.

"ENDICOTT" About November 15.

"CHRYSTLER" About December 20.

For PORTLAND direct.

Callings at Shanghai and Kobe.

"HEARTLAND" About November 15.

"HIGHLAND" About November 20.

"MONTAGUE" About December 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common Ports.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manilla.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers

Tons

Leave Hongkong.

"SHINYO MARU" 22,000 28th October.

"PERIA MARU" 9,000 14th November.

"KORSA MARU" 20,000 29th November.

"SIBERIA MARU" 20,000 29th November.

"NIPPON MARU" 11,000 6th December.

"TENYO MARU" 22,000 18th December.

From Kobe.

*Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO ORIZ, BAILEA,

CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers

Tons

Leave Hongkong:

"SHINYO MARU" 14,000 Nov. 4th.

"KORSA MARU" 17,500 Jan. 9th.

"ANYO MARU" 18,500 Jan. 9th.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call to Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

The M/S "KONG NING" (Capt. WILKS), will leave the Young

Tai Hing Wharf (Canton) for Wuchow.

for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for First Class

passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being

fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern

convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking

the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without

extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO.,

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or Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,

Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 ... Nov. 17

Empress of Japan ... Nov. 6 ... Nov. 23

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 15

"Monteagle" ... Dec. 10 ... Jan. 12

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 ... Jan. 12

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 31 ... Jan. 21

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 22 ... Feb. 9

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Excess of Russia ... Gold ... \$400 Tons Reg. ... \$425.00

Excess of Japan ... Gold ... \$400 Tons Reg. ... \$425.00

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SHIPPING

Have you noticed the enormous growth of

The China Mail?

Everybody is talking about it.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL HONGKONG.

TRADE INQUIRY LIST NO. 123.

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:

No. 1217.—Confectionery: jams and preserves.—Geo. F. Eberhard and Company of 360-362 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., seek Hongkong connections in the export of candies, chocolates, jams, preserves, and similar goods and invite correspondence.

No. 1218.—Elastic and non-elastic Webbing.—The American Webbing Manufacturers' Export Corporation of 395 Broadway, New York City, seek Hongkong connections for the sale in this field of elastic and non-elastic webbing of every description, fancy narrow fabric buckles and metal fittings. This concern is a combination of American manufacturers in their line and is exceptionally strong. References and other details are on file at the Consulate General.

No. 1219.—Old and Scrap Manila Rope.—The International Purchasing Company of 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., are in the market for the purchase of old and scrap Manila rope and invite correspondence from possible shippers.

No. 1220.—Cotton Piece Goods.—Messrs. Frame, Leavcraft and Company of 64 Wall Street New York City, seek correspondence relating to the general cotton piece goods trade and offer themselves as in a position to be of special service to south China importers in this line.

No. 1221.—Shoes; Hosiery; Cutlery; Piece Goods, Yarn, Etc.—The W. & J. Trading Company of 12 East 42nd Street, New York City, seek to place on sale in Hongkong their line of women's, men's, misses' and boys' shoes, hosiery, cutlery, piece goods and similar goods and yarns, and invite correspondence.

No. 1222.—Lard Making Machinery.—The Brecht Company of 12th and Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., seek to introduce in Hongkong their line of machinery for the rendering, bleaching, and handling of lard and invite correspondence.

No. 1223.—Clothing.—The World Export Company of 26 Bond Street, New York City, seek Hongkong connections for the introduction of men's, women's and children's clothing of every description and make and invite correspondence.

No. 1224.—Enamels, Pottery Supplies.—George V. Gross and Company of 30 Old Slip, New York City, seek Hongkong connections for the introduction of their line of enamels, metallic oxides of all colours, and other pottery and tile making supplies. They invite correspondence.

No. 1225.—Chemicals and Food Stuffs.—The Chemcraft Company of 25 West 42nd Street, New York City, seek to introduce in Hongkong their line of food stuffs and chemicals and invite correspondence.

No. 1226.—Ramsie Fiber.—Mr. L. C. Conner of the United States Rubber Company of California of No. 50 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., invites samples and prices of ramie fiber together with information as to

the amount of fiber available at all times, in what condition it can be obtained, and how uniform it can be expected to run if carded.

No. 1227.—Phonographs, art furniture and novelties.—The Frank W. Williams Company of West Taylor Street and Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill., seeks Hongkong connections for its line of phonographs, art lamps and art furniture, and wood and metal specialties of all classes. The company invites correspondence.

Hongkong, September, 27 1919.

TRADE INQUIRY LIST NO. 124.

No. 1228.—American Lumber and Timber.—The American Woods Export Association of the 8th floor Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., seek Hongkong connections for the introduction of their line of American lumber and timber and offer themselves as in a position to furnish information to Hongkong inquiries concerned in the lumber trade.

No. 1229.—General Import and Export.—The Schneider-Eldridge-Updike Company of 892 Broadway, New York City, seek Hongkong connections in the general import and export trade and invite correspondence.

No. 1230.—Steel and Oil Mill Machinery.—Messrs. Willis and Patterson of No. 1 Crumm Street, San Francisco, Cal., seek Hongkong connections for the import of steel and oil mill machinery.

No. 1231.—Engineering, Contracting and similar supplies.—Mr. Charles Roland Leutz, Radio Engineer, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, seeks Hongkong connections on behalf of an export organization dealing in supplies for the engineering, contracting and manufacturing industries and allied lines.

No. 1232.—Aniline Dyes, Colours, Dye Stuffs, etc.—Mr. W. W. Hales of 100 William Street, New York, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of a line of aniline dyes, colours, chemicals and similar goods.

No. 1233.—Safe Cabinets.—The Safe Cabinet Company of Marietta, Ohio, seek a Hongkong agent for the introduction of their line of safe cabinets and invite correspondence.

No. 1234.—Nash motor cars and trucks.—The Nash Motors Company of Kenosha, Wis., seek a Hongkong agent for their line of motor cars and motor trucks and invite correspondence.

No. 1235.—Dye stuffs and chemicals.—The Lazard Godchaux Co. of America, Inc. of 100 William Street, New York City, an old Belgian firm now domiciled in the United States, seeks Hongkong connections for a line of dyestuffs and chemicals.

No. 1236.—Tungsten Ore.—Messrs. E. J. Lavino and Company of the Bullitt Building Philadelphia, Pa., invite correspondence looking to the direct importation of tungsten ore. The firm are actual consumers of large quantities of this ore and desire to deal with first hands if possible.

No. 1236.—Metals; machinery; lubricating oils etc.—Messrs. John Fiske Little and Co., of 50 Union Square, New York City, seek to place on sale in Hongkong their line of metals, machinery, lubricating oils and greases, soda pulp, textile machinery, and various metal products and invite correspondence.

Hongkong, 2 October, 1919.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

The annual aquatic sports meeting in connection with Queen's College was held yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. bath (by kind permission of the Committee). All the students assembled, and there were present the masters and mistresses of the College. The programme included sixteen events, all of which were well competed. Most of the scholars are good swimmers, notably Douglas Laing, who only on a previous day won good prizes at the V.R.C. sports. He did exceedingly well yesterday, carrying off the highest aggregate of marks, and becoming the champion for the third year in succession. Another of the swimmers was Ko King Fan brother of No. Kin Fan, the well known college runner. The most exciting event was the Team Race for the Coronation Shield. The schools represented were Queen's, Ellis Kadoorie, Wanchai, Diocesan, St. Joseph's, Kowloon, St. Paul's and Yaumati. There were five men in each team. At the early start St. Joseph's took a good lead, closely followed by Queen's, who with Laing and Ko, managed to pull up, and gain vantage from St. Joseph's, and won nicely. Ellis Kadoorie's team did very well, and had the honour of finishing second. A Chinese masters' race was won by Mr. Kwong, who was loudly applauded. The first prize for this event was a fine silver cup kindly presented by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company.

At the conclusion of the sports, a large gathering assembled in the Gymnasium where the prizes were presented by Mrs. Ralphs. Mr. Tanner, the Headmaster said: "Mrs. Ralphs who is closely associated with our College has performed similar functions for the College on previous occasions and there is no necessity for a formal introduction. Mrs. Ralphs is a well-known and respected friend of the College and I am sure she is just as pleased to come to us as we are to welcome her amongst us. We must remember that Mrs. Ralphs has numerous interests and engagements to attend to and this makes all the greater her kindness in coming here to perform a function of this kind. On behalf of everybody connected with Queen's College I thank her for her kindness, which all of us appreciate. Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs with their small son are shortly leaving for home and this is probably the last time she will attend at our sports meeting and therefore it is only right that we should wish them a happy and enjoyable holiday while they are at home. I sincerely thank the Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club for so kindly allowing us to use the pool and the donors of the prizes especially Messrs. G. A. V. Hall, and Mr. P. Chao, two enthusiastic old boys for presenting two championship cups. I also thank Mr. Fletcher, the energetic organizer of the Sports and his staff." (Applause.)

The following were the results:—Fifty Yards Handicap (Junior).—1. Wan Kwan Ting; 2. Chan Pak Chuen.

Graceful Swimming.—1. Leung Ti Sang; 2. D. Laing; 3. Ko King Fan; 4. A. A. Rumjahn.

Coronation Shield Team Race.—1. Queen's College; 2. Ellis Kadoorie School.

Fifty Yards Breast Stroke Handicap.—1. Tso Tse Yui; 2. Wan Kwan Ting; 3. Cheung Shun.

Hog Dive.—1. D. Laing; 2. Ko King Fan; 3. A. A. Rumjahn.

Fifty Yards Handicap (Open).—1. Leung Ti Sang; 2. A. A. Rumjahn; 3. Cheung Shun.

Long Plunge.—1. D. Laing, 53 feet 9 in.; 2. Tso Tse Yui.

Diving for Plates.—1. Ko King Fan; 2. Cheng Lim Chak.

100 Yards Race.—1. D. Laing; 2. Ko King Fan.

Chinese Masters' Race.—1. Mr. Kong.

Class Team Race (Junior).—1. Class 4A.

Old Boys' Race.—1. M. P. Choy; 2. F. R. Pereira.

Class Team Race (Senior).—1. Matriculation class.

Consolation Race.—1. Chan Chi Fat; 2. Mohamed; 3. Chan Yui Ngai.

The officials were:—President, Mr. B. Tanner; Judges, Messrs. W. L. Handyside, G. F. Nightingale and J. C. Fletcher; Starters, Messrs. J. Ralston and W. V. Doherty; Timekeepers, Messrs. A. H. Crook, and W. Kay; Clerk in charge of results, Mr. Wei Tat; Secretary, Mr. J. C. Fletcher.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Club pavilion, last evening. Mr. F. Maitland was in the chair and was supported by Messrs. P. M. Hodgson (Hon. Secretary), R. P. Thomsen (Hon. Treasurer), R. H. Thomas and Pay-Lieut. Robinson. There were many members present.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. Our thanks are due to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, that the results are so favourable, and I think, constitute a record notwithstanding that \$328.17 has been taken from our profit to adjust the loss in exchange from War Savings investment. We need to do well in the financial line for years to come, for we have still \$8,650 debentures to redeem, and it appears sure that it will not be many years before the present pavilion will have to be enlarged by an extra storey, or rebuilt entirely.

Now that the war has ended, thank God, we can look forward to an excellent season for all sports and enter into their heart and soul. To the members of this club who have lost their lives in the war a memorial will be erected in the pavilion, and I have arranged with Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, to design and send out a tablet from Home.

We are pleased to know that Interport Cricket is to be revived, and 24th to 26th November have been fixed for a triangular contest between Hongkong, Shanghai and Rangoon. It is sure that Shanghai will come and almost certain that we shall also have the pleasure of a visit from Malaya. Those who have had the good fortune to represent Hongkong at cricket in Shanghai and Malaya know well of the hospitality shown them, and we must not be lacking in this respect. I should be very glad if anyone who can put a man up will advise the Hon. Secretary in the next few weeks. The Selection Committee will have a difficult task to perform, for the team will be representative of the whole Colony. Bowlers are much wanted, and I need hardly say that an important match is now and then lost by a dropped catch or slack fielding.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Hancock.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President—Mr. F. Maitland (re-elected).

Hon. Secretary—Mr. P. M. Hodgson (re-elected).

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. C. B. Brown (re-elected).

Committee—Messrs. F. Maitland (President), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, R. P. Thomsen, R. Kennedy, F. H. Thomas, Capt. Gray, D. E. Donnelly and Pay-Lieut. Robinson (re-elected).

Mr. Maitland observed that this was his twenty-sixth year on the Committee.

(There being no further business, the meeting terminated.)

THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee stated that the income and expenditure account shows a surplus of \$2,556.50, which is an increase from last season of \$328.89. The debenture interest amounting to \$519 has been paid. The amount received on account of subscriptions and entrance fees shows an increase of about \$480. The ground is in excellent condition and much attention has been devoted to the outfield generally. Several repairs and renewals have been effected to the Club premises. The Club did not enter for the Cricket League, but some good matches were played. Capt. Gray scored 121 against the C.R.C., and Mr. T. E. Pearce 113 in the Xmas match against "The Rest."

The entries for the annual Tennis Tournament, held during April and May, were up to the average, although smaller than in the previous year. Great interest was taken in the matches, and the stand erected was largely patronised. The two championship events, open to all comers, again went to the representatives of the Chinese Recreation Club, Mr. Ng Sze Kwong winning the singles, and the doubles with Mr. Wong Po Keung. Mr. L. Forster and Mr. C. Bernard Brown were the winners of the "A" and "B" class singles respectively, whilst Messrs. F. A. Redmond and A. Morse won the Handicap Doubles. The Professional Pairs event was dropped. Mr. C. Thorne, with Mrs. Drepper as his partner, won the Mixed Handicap Doubles. Mr. A. Morse and Mrs. Block having unfortunately to scratch in the final.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. RAPHAEL'S SOCIETY.

Here is the annual report to be presented to members and subscribers of the Society at the Eighth Annual Meeting to be held on Sunday, Oct. 5.

Committee:—P. H. Murray (President), M. Fernandez (Hon. Secretary), H. Dixon (Hon. Treasurer), Lee Yat Choi, F. L. Marques, N. G. Marques, and A. J. C. da Silva. Spiritual Director, the Rector of St. Francis' Church.

Gentlemen.—The Committee have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Society and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The total receipts from all sources—annual subscriptions, donations from subscribers, entrance fees from new members, funeral fees and interest, including the balance brought forward from last year, amounted to \$8,578.61 and, after deducting all expenditure, there remains a balance of \$617.78 to be carried forward to a new account. During the past year, the Society conducted 108 burials.

At present there are on our register six life members and 70 ordinary members.

This year's work shows a substantial increase over that of previous years, having undertaken 108 funerals of which 12 were free, the average number of funerals for the last seven years was 59 per year. The Society's labours have become extensively known and the public have freely availed of its economical service. We are very much hampered at not being able to replenish our stock of ornaments and accessories required for the coffins made locally. Indeed sent in middle of March, 1919, has not yet been received, and we are still without advice of shipment from London.

We were able to help the Government during the great disaster at the fire in the markets at the Race Course when, at the urgent request of the Sanitary Department, we loaned the whole stock of our pine coffins (49) to sequestrate the remains of the victims of the fire.

Our stock of oak coffins was very low at end of the year under report and entirely exhausted in 1919. Our inability to get fresh coffins and supplies from England during the war accounts for the large balance of cash in hand.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to report, as was incidentally mentioned last year, the completion of the Oak Shed, the cost of which was entirely defrayed by private subscription, and the Society has to place on record Mr. Simon Tan's generosity in contributing a further sum of \$100 in the subscription list, to bring up the amount to the sum required for liquidating the total cost of the building.

The appeal at the Cemetery door on All Souls' Day has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

In 1918 the sum of \$72.45 was collected, in 1917 \$87.44, and in 1918 \$126.21.

We most gratefully thank the public, and we accept in this increased generosity a sign of approval of the Society's exertions for the alleviation of the poor and needy in their hour of bereavement.

The stock of coffins and fittings and ornaments in hand on the 31st December last, is valued at \$374.50. The Committee desire to express their sincere gratitude to His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni, and the clergy for performing burial services conducted by the Society, as well as to the members, subscribers, and the general public for their voluntary contributions to the funds.

P. H. MURRAY,
President.
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1919.

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BROKEN BOTH IN BODY AND IN SPIRIT.

A REMARKABLE REPORT ON THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF GERMANY—YEARS BEFORE PROSPERITY RETURNS.

Some striking conclusions are contained in the report on Food Conditions in Germany by Dr. Ernest H. Starling, issued recently as a Government White Paper. He states that her supplies of food and raw material are exhausted, and her spirit is broken, but that the social machine is still intact. These conclusions are based on observations and investigations made in the course of two visits to Germany.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The report describes the food problem in Germany during the war. It is pointed out that before the war the German Empire was very nearly self-supporting, and the population of Germany was better fed than any of the three chief allied countries. She began the war with a considerable margin of food above her requirements.

The diminished production of vegetable food and the absence of concentrated feeding-stuffs, however, rendered it impossible to fatten cattle, and diminished to a marked extent the production of meat and especially the production of fat. Another factor was the difficulty of attaining an equitable distribution of the foods actually available.

If this distribution could have been attained no great harm would have occurred to the population, but the farmers defied all measures taken to obtain delivery of the food left over after the consumption by them of their legal amount. Owing to the lack of grain for poultry, eggs almost disappeared. Fish was only obtainable in small quantities and at high prices, so that for the poorer class of the population the only supplementary food obtainable consisted of turnips, carrots, cabbages, etc.

APPETITES OF THE RICH.

Large firms bought food outside the rations for the sake of their employees, which was entirely outside the law. A rich man, to satisfy his appetite, would pay any price; however fantastic, for food which he could not obtain otherwise, and one household which before the war spent 25,000 marks a year on food and servants, had to spend 250,000 marks on the same objects.

In consequence of the large proportion of vegetable food in the diet and the large proportion of bran in the bread, the food was much less digestible than normally, and the ordinary individual, if living in the country, obtained less than two-thirds of the amount regarded by all authorities as adequate for health and efficiency. The food, moreover, was seriously deficient as regards quality.

The rations contained only 15 to 20 grammes of fat per day, and the food obtainable outside the ration was almost entirely deficient in fat. A diet thus restricted in quantity and defective in quality signifies slow starvation, states the report. In Germany a number of deaths actually occurred as a direct result of these conditions, especially among inmates of jails, asylums, and other institutions whose inmates had no opportunity of adding to their rations.

SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN POPULATION.

Under present conditions the rations, with other food obtainable, are

sufficient to maintain the population at their diminished weight, provided that no strain is thrown upon their constitutions either by work or by infection, for their powers of resistance are reduced to a low ebb.

The workers in factories were, on the whole, better off than most of the population, and it was the middle class which suffered more. The birth-rate has largely diminished, and the development of the children is interfered with, not only by the lack of nourishment of the mother, but also by the defective supply of cows' milk.

MENTALITY OF THE NATION.

"Three years on a diet insufficient both as to quantity and quality, indigestible, tasteless, and monotonous," the report continues, "has not only reduced to a low level the vitality and efficiency of the great bulk of the urban population, but has also had a marked influence on the mentality of the nation. Among the lower and middle classes the chief defect noted is the general apathy, listlessness, and hopelessness."

Among the leading men the mental and moral prostration was the most striking. They seemed hopeless and despairing of any future for themselves or their country. This hopelessness was more striking than any resentment. The contrast of the mentality of these men with their overbearing self-confidence before the war was impressive. They seemed to have lost their nationality, and their point of view was that they have no hope of recovering from present conditions, and therefore that no change, even death itself, can be for the world. "But the description did not apply universally."

The impression was here derived is that the nation of Germany is broken both in body and in spirit," adds the report. "Even if the adverse conditions as regards food were removed, months, or even years, of good feeding will be necessary before the people are restored to their previous health and efficiency."

IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

The opinion is expressed in the report that if the Allies supply the necessary working capital to restart the German machine they will acquire a measure of control, which they could obtain in no other way, and a certainty of a steady contribution to the expenses and damages of the war.

The immediate needs of Germany are stated to be: (1) Food for her workers; (2) concentrated feeding stuffs and manures for her agriculture; (3) raw materials for her manufactures. Of the raw materials, the chief requirements are cotton, wool, flax, leather, iron ore, and certain other ores. Of food, fat in the form of meat and oilseeds is immediately necessary. Years must, however, elapse before the country attains its former stable and prosperous condition.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture beds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE

